

CLASSIFICATION **SECRET/C**

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COUNTRY **East Germany**REPORT NO. TOPIC **KVP Post Schwerin**EVALUATION **25X1**PLACE OBTAINED **25X1 633967**DATE OF CONTENT **22 February to 3 April 1954**DATE OBTAINED

DATE PREPARED

27 April 1954REFERENCES **25X1**PAGES **2** ENCLOSURES (NO. & TYPE)

REMARKS

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1. During the first days of March 1954, several recruit shipments for the KVP arrived at Schwerin railroad station. The shipments consisted of 3 or 4 cars coupled to passenger trains. Source learned that the recruits came from Saxony and Thuringia and were destined for the Grenadier Kaserne. The recruits wore uniform but did not carry arms.¹
2. During the first half of March 1954, training activity of the KVP stationed in the Grenadier Kaserne concentrated on field training and firing with live ammunition. Troops in company strength with full packs almost daily went to, or returned from, Werderholz firing range and Grosser Dreesch training grounds. They took along carbines, light machine guns and mortars. These marches included security practices and cover from air observation. Troops in the training area engaged in infantry training at group, platoon and company level.²
3. Between 22 February and 3 April, a headquarters of Armeegruppe Nord, Pasewalk, was identified in the Alte Grenadier Kaserne, Schwerin. Furthermore, the installation quartered a signal battalion of 400 to 500 men who wore yellow-bordered black epaulets and were engaged in training in the barracks yard, supervised by 40 to 45 lieutenants and senior lieutenants and 2 majors. On 12 March, another unit of an estimated 150 men wearing dark red epaulets, dark blue epaulets and red-bordered black epaulets was determined at the installation. These KVP troops were apparently employed as guard and administrative personnel. The ration supply dump at the installation also supplied the installation at Sternbuchholz. The headquarters included Soviet officers from major up to and including colonel who wore KVP uniform with dark-blue collar patches, and Soviet officers in Soviet uniform who wore red-bordered black epaulets. The ranking officer was a general who wore a large silver star on the epaulets and a golden cap band.²
4. On 10 March, 30 to 35 trucks including 4 radio trucks belonged to the installation.

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
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25X1 1.  Comment. It seems that recruit contingents were increasingly assigned to KVP units in March 1954. It is believed that the recruits who arrived at Schwerin were distributed to the individual units of Division Schwerin.

25X1 2.  Comment. Units of Division Schwerin confirmed in the barracks installation on Werder Strasse include the division headquarters, signal battalion, reconnaissance battalion and elements of the Rear Services. The strength of the signal battalion is believed to have considerably been overestimated. The unit is believed to have a strength of about 200 rather than 400 to 500 men.

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